REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,318.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. Feaser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 26th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2 200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Corbin, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class....Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ... ,, 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co,

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	Including Wines.
Suez	36	23	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges,
RIDGE CAPPINGS,
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the same.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine, in ½, ¼, and ⅛-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is Morson's.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½ lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,
Works—HORNSEY and HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

Trade Name and Mark registered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' GRAND DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

SEASON TICKETS AT SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—MEMBERS are reminded that the Sr. GEORGE'S MEDAL will be PLAYED for TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) and THURSDAY MORNINGS, Play commencing each day at 6-30 A.M., punctually.

R. MURRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

Antiseptic Supari or Betel-Nut TOOTH PASTE ;

Preserves the teeth, gives tone and colour to the Gums, prevents Tooth Ache, and imparts a grateful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared at the Laboratory, Byculla, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GIESLER & Co.'s "DRY CHAMPAGNE
"For India" Brand.
At Rs. 36 per doz. Quarts.
BASS' PALE ALE, bottled by Stone.
In Quarts at Rs. 6 ; and Pints at Rs. 4 per doz.
N.B.—The above are guaranteed to be in good order.
MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

STILL RHENISH WINES.
Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast.....Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. Do. .....Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865.....Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. Do. .....Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865 .....Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. Do. .....Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865 .....Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do Do .....Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862 .....Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. Do. .....Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hochelauer, Radesheimer, and other choice brands ; of select vintages : in stock.

Moselles.

WINNINGEN.....Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do. .....Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG .....Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. .....Pts.	18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

Operations of the German Armies in France ; by Major Blume, Prussian Head-Quarters Staff ..... Rs.	5 12
Tactical Deductions from the War of 1870-71 ; by Captain Boguslawski	4 8
Hepworth Dixon's History of William Penn	7 12
Marjory ; by Molly Deane	2 4
Septimus : a Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne	5 12
Lord Bantam ; by author of " Guix's Baby"	3 4
Lord Dacre of Gilsland : an Historical Romance	2 4
The Elements of Air and Water	10 0
Tyndall's Molecular Physics—Radiant Heat	10 0
Nature. Vol January to June 1872	6 12
Watson's Manual of the Hand Lathe	4 12
Elphinstone's Patterns for Turning. 70 *Illustrations*.....	11 4
Sheldon Amos' Science of Jurisprudence	11 4
Tegner's Frithe of Saga, translated by Spalding	4 12
Rankeu on Strains in Trusses	4 0
Donaldson's Solid Beams and Girders	3 0
Habershon on Diseases of the Liver	2 4
Les Enfans du Capitaine Grant—voyage author du Monde	5 12
Dress and Care of the Feet. 172 engravings, Illustrated	1 8
Pharmacopœa of the Hospital for Throat Diseases	1 8
Arnott on Cancer	3 8
Figuier's Insect World	4 12
Freeman on the Unity of History	1 4
Student's Edition of Hallam's History of England	4 12
Smee's My Garden, its Plan and Culture. 1,250 engravings.	13 4
Take my advice :—a Book for every Home	1 8
Rainbow Stories.....	2 4
Bombay University Calendar, 1872-73	7 0
Collett on Law of Torts. New edition.....	7 0
Mayne on the Penal Code. New edition.....	13 8
Grady's Manual of Hindu Law.....	10 0
Ward's Knapsack Manual for Sportsmen in the Field.....	3 4
Cassell's Book of Birds. Vol. III.....	6 12
Cowper's Poems, edited by Rosetti	2 4
Taylor on Evidence. Sixth edition	46 0
Gems of Prose (101)	2 4
Longfellow's Three Books of Song.....	2 4
Nautical Almanac, 1872	2 0
Tennyson's Works. New Library Edition. Vols. 4.....	6 12
Woodward and Cate's Encyclopedia of Chronology.....	26 4
Miscellaneous Writings of John Connington, M. A.....	17 8
Ueberweg's History of Philosophy from Thales to the present Time, edited by Morris and Porter	11 4
Grote's Aristotle. 2 Vols.....	20 0
Rustow's War on the Rhine Frontier. 3 Vols.....	20 0
Thackeray' Works. New Edition. Book of Snobs.....	3 4
Mr. Pisistratus Brown in the Highlands.....	3 4
Fiffine at the Fair ; by Robert Browning	3 4
,, Hooker's Flora of British India, part I	16 0
Hansard's Debates. Vol. 209.....	15 0
Pole on Iron as a Material of Construction	3 12
Bree's Fallacies of Darwinism	8 12
All the Year Round. Vol. 7.....	3 8
Tarn's Practical Geometry	7 12
Mackay's 1001 Gems of Poetry.....	7 12
Snell's Principles of Equity. 2nd edition.....	11 4
Arber's Reprints—The Paston Letters	4 8
Butler's Great Lone Land—(British N. W. America)	10 0
Orissa ; by Dr. W. W. Hunter, being Vols. 2, 3, of Annals of Rural Bengal. 2 vols.....	20 0
Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris. Cheaper edition ...	3 12
Robin Gray ; a Novel, by C. Gibbon	2 4
Lucy Fitzadam : an Autobiography. 2 vols.....	13 4
Man in the Past, Present, and Future ; by Dr. L. Buchner...	6 12
Annual Register, 1872.....	11 4
Lewis' Indian Penal Code	4 12
——— Civil Procedure Code	7 12
Leone Levi's History of British Commerce	6 0
Hood's Poems. Illustrated by Birket Foster	13 4
Ohr's Magisterial Synopsis. 2 vols. New edition	40 0
Adventures of a Brownie ; by author of " John Halifax"...	3 4
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions. New edition	3 12
Folle Farine, by Ouida. Cheap edition	3 4
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1872	2 8
Weale's Series. Fruit Trees	2 4
Proctor's Essays on Astronomy. Illustrated.....	9 8
Major Baird Bell on the Bengal Reversion	2 4
Happy Thought Hall ; by F. C. Burnand.....	3 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
of superior quality.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250	3 12	4	4
"HAVANNAH" do. ,, ,, ...	4 4	4 12	
"OFFICE" do. ,, 100.....	1 6	1 8	
Do. do. ,, 250.....	3 6	3 12	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH JULY 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	.....	176818 6 0
Rates	17,34,445	899,439 10 2	21,341 1 6	8,88,780 11 2
Duties—Town	5,03,000	279,643 5 6	1,944 2 9	2,81,587 8 3
Do. Tobacco.	1,42,000	80,611 15 6	3,374 1 6	83,986 1 0
Do. Liquor	1,22,138	37,456 8 6	50 0 0	37,506 8 6
Conveyance Licenses	10,798	5,058 0 0	.....	5,058 0 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,051	120,495 4 6	4,140 0 0	1,24,635 4 6
Market Fees	2,15,504	114,180 12 0	4,705 11 9	1,18,886 8 9
Halalcore Cess.	2,26,850	107,639 7 6	1,909 6 2	1,09,548 13 8
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops	9,300	12,207 1 10	5,901 7 8	18,108 9 6
Debt	15,00,000	1500000 0 0	.....	1500000 0 0
Deposits	.....	155,612 8 8	355 0 0	1539 7 8 8
Advances	1,20,000	57,752 13 2	291 3 9	58,044 0 11
Miscel.—Fines	13,000	5,261 15 4	396 0 0	5,657 15 4
Do. Receipts	9,748	13,101 4 11	30 0 0	13,131 4 11
Do. Fees	35,471	40,714 8 10	1,462 3 0	41,776 11 10
Do. Savings	2,148	2,385 11 2	20 0 0	2,405 11 2
Last Yr's Assets.	.....	9,243 6 11	.....	9,243 6 11
Total Rs..	49,02,174	3419213 6 7	4,46,0 5	3463833 12 2

Grand Total Rs..... 3610452 2 2

Disbursements.						
Superintendence	1,23,403	67,573 7 6	148 12 6	67,722 4 0		
Assessment	50,693	28,017 0 3	.....	28,017 0 3		
Collection Dept	84,158	42,710 13 2	1,265 9 2	11,493 6 4		
Police Account..	3,76,462	201,426 10 5	73 14 0	201500 8 5		
Health Dept....	8,98,333	39,054 3 6	2,102 13 4	41,202 7 0 10		
Public Works—						
Establishment	75,072	38 828 5 3	103 14 0	38,932 3 3		
Lighting	2,50,440	129,233 14 2	.....	129233 14 2		
Watering	1,19,941	78,672 6 8	5 0 0	78,677 6 8		
Repairs, Roads	2,41,339	154,479 9 3	4,147 7 0	158327 0 3		
Do. Buildings	3,300	173 7 6	.....	173 7 6		
Impt. of Streets	50,000	298 3 7	.....	298 3 7		
Water Works.	70,234	86,363 7 8	8,28,250 15 0	1,14,514 6 8		
Drainage	2,83,517	18,340 15 9	108 12 0	18,449 12 6		
Vic. Gardens.	3,000	.....	.....	.....		
Workshops	.....	40,341 15 1	3,143 13 8	43,485 12 9		
Debt	67,27,24-0-8	377,262 2 6	283 0 0	3,77,945 2 6		
Education	10,000	3,848 10 9	.....	3,848 10 9		
Deposits	.....	96,102 9 11	1,050 1 0	1,07,152 9 11		
Advances	20,000	36,293 0 10	193 11 3	36,491 12 1		
Plant & Stores	.....	12 6 11	.....	12 6 11		
Miscellaneous	16,221	24,593 4 7	*16 0 0	24,552 4 7		
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1620750 4 4	1,102 9 1	1621852 13 5		
Total Rs. 33	49156-0-8	3403693 15 7	64,124 3 9	3465228 3 4		
Balance on 20th July 1872				175223 14 10		
Grand Total Rs.....				3640452 2 2		

*Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late PRINCE GRANT, Saddler and Harness Maker, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 31st instant, after which date all Outstandings will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

CHARLES LAKE, SAMUEL HODGERT, } Executors to the Will of the late Prince Grant.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation) will be HELD at the Bank's Office, No. 3, Dean Lane, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., to receive the Liquidators' Account up to 30th June last, and to decide how the remaining Assets of the Bank shall be dealt with.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th July 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE of seven Arches sixty feet Span each, across the Moola River at Poona.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Poona and Kirkee, up to the 5th August 1872, inclusive, the latest date for the receipt of tenders.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 18th July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MALAPAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1st. To receive and pass the Accounts for the season ending 30th June 1872.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in room of those who retire by rotation.

4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 5th August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their PLACE of BUSINESS from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also information can be had regarding SELLING and BUYING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

Just received, per Ship COSPATRICK, a new CANOE BAROUCHE.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from Government, the KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd July, instant, and until further Notice.

The Trains now running between Khamgaum and the Jullum Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be discontinued after the 22nd instant, and after that date all notices of Local and Through booking and arrangements for Passengers and other Traffic will, so far as they relate to the Line between Jullum and Khamgaum, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1872.

Messrs. CHESSON and WOODHALL,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

REGRET to inform SUBSCRIBERS to the undermentioned papers that, owing to Postal difficulties over which they have no control, and from which they have been sufferers since 1869, when they resumed the supply of Newspapers and Magazines, Packets containing *Illustrated London News, Graphic, Here and There, Public Opinion, News of the World, Lloyd's Newspaper, Pall Mall Budget, Fun, Mitchell's Maritime Register, Photographic News*, &c., have not been received by last Mail. Two months ago their packets of *Home News* were "absorbed" by the Postal Department, and the only information vouchsafed to them is that "inquiries will be made." How long these "inquiries" are likely to be making is a point on which the Oracle is dumb.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th July 1872.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
A Entrée of the CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."
NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Cashmere.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Bullock and Hooner Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona.....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wynan & Co.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee ....."Sindian" Press.
Octacamund ..."Observer" Office.
Umballa .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria .....D. Robertson & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

CALL special attention to their new and well-selected STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR ASQUITH & CO.

	Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing.....	36 0	42 0
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Wove Flannel do. do.	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, neat striped patterns	67 0	75
French Printed, with Collars attached.....	28 0	31
Printed Cambric, a strong Shirt for Mofussil Wear	22 8	25
Longcloth do. do.	32 8	25 8
Best White Shirts, Linen Fronts, &c.....	28 0	31 0
Dress Shirts..... from each	7 8	8 0

A large supply of the above always in Stock. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent on application.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth.....	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk.....	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks .....per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours ,, ...	12 8	14 0
,, Neat Stripes ,, ...	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
,, Balbriggan	13 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread.....	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks	16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours	16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours	18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers { Fine Ribbed .....per pair	4 12	5 8
for Stout ,, ...		
Sportsmen { Best quality ..... ,,	5 12	6 8.
Bathing Drawers .....per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino .....half doz.	19 0	21 0
{ Super ,, ... ,,	24 0	27 0
{ Silk and Merino ..... ,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

FELT HATS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE NEWEST SHAPES JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Isis, Blenheim, Napier, Cambridge, Soft Crowns, each.....	6 8	7 8
Worthing, Egerton, Isis, Cork and Merino, Hard Crowns, each.....	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers.....	27 0	31 8
Angola Trousers.....from per pair	11 0	12 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers.....	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety.....from per pair	23 0	26 0
American Drill .....6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats.....from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits.....	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS
RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.
BY APPOINTMENT
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Lt. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street	Bombay.
Ar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 600. Other shares quiet. Land shares closed weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomal. value @ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	74½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	21¼
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325 nl
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 5 0	p.a.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232 xd
.....	£20	10 17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	4 18 0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19 6 3	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,570
8,000	150	all	"	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	830
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	225p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75p.c.	Albert Co, Kurrachee	1,050
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	330
150	12,000	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co	8,000
200	2,000	all	215p.c.	Bombay Press Co	2,240
200	500	all	93p.c.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,020
100	1,500	all	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,800
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	8,550
300	2,000	1,800	30 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,040
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	5,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,000
200	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	1,000
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,100
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	600
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	650
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,200	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,515
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	835
800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
750	2,000	all	220p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,015
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
930	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,550
630	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	2,000

[* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,320
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	28
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Treacher & Co	400 xd
2,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Frane Pieces	21½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	15-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½ to 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent 10-Debenture Loan, 1865-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	90½ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90½ to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 92	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 20th July compared with the statement issued on 13th July :—

LIABILITIES.	13th July.	20th July.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. " 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	143,24,715	451,60,255
Do. do. do. at Branches.	30,59,500	27,86,048
Other Deposits	178,22,289	161,86,941
Post Bills	74,464	74,464
Cash Credits, undrawn	10,67,620	10,84,882
Rs.	728,48,535	720,92,590
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	97 64,736	97,30,092
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	52,03,626	52 38,670
Loans, on Security of do do.	17,14,803	10,25,250
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,299	6,022
Bills Discounted	107,42,184	104,47,511
Stamps	6,884	6,883
Dead Stock Rs. 4,93,973		
Amount applied in reduction " 55,000	4,38,813	4,38,323
Bullion	25,56,072	23,44,593
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8 61,429	8,11,237
Cash and Currency Notes	417,63,872	430,55,025
Rs.	728,48,535	720,92,590

CALCUTTA.—18TH JULY.

The Bank of Bengal made a further reduction of half per cent. in its rates of Interest and Discounts.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. large amounts at Rs. 101-6, and small sums at Rs. 101-8 to 101-10.

4½ per cents. of 1870 at Rs. 105-12.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-9.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, a good number, to different parties, at Rs. 1,480, and some at Rs. 1,485, exclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares at Rs. 114 and 115.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—22ND JULY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 18s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Steamers	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta For charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	H. M. S. Constance	Clayman	Kurrachee, July 18.
	Alabama	Weir	Moulmein, May 7.
	Rollix-me	Dennely	Shields, April 16.
	Winged Hunter	Fanno	Boston, March 11.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
19	Broughty Castle	Wylie	Dundee, April 18.
	City of Canton	Macdonald	Bombay, July 14.
	Mahratta (s)	Starratt	Moulmein, July 15.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July			
19	Hero	...	Galle.
	Isabella	...	Port Louis & Mauritius

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Ægean (s), 83 casks beer, Shapoorjee Rustomjee; 6 cases champagne, and 5 cases oilmanstores, King King & Co.; 50 kegs red lead, H. Allybhoy; 5 cases oilmanstores, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.; 15 bottles quicksilver, Muthooradass Karam; 45 cases claret, Cutter Palmer & Co.

Khorassan, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Centurion, 50 cases sodawater bottles, Aldridge Salmon & Co.

Ada (s), 1 case tabacco, Tyebally Akbarally.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 149 cases claret, Pochajee Framjee & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Paris, 50 cases gingerwine, Manockjee Bhimjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 2 cases ether, D. S. Kemp & Co.; 12 cases ether, Henry Rogers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 880 bundles galls, Nanabhoy Vullub.

Sir John Mandeville, 22 bales cott n, Subulally Hussuny; 200 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 800 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee.

Derby (s), 804 bundles galls, Rowjee Morarjee; 35 bales wool, Mowjee Walljee; 47 bales cotton, Sewram Narrondass; 100 bales cotton, Heerallal Ramgopall; 40 bales cotton, Narronjee Dewjee; 10 bales wool, Kessowjee Pittamber; 50 bales wool, Lillladhur Govindjee.

Ellora (s), 13 bales wool, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoossien & Co.; 87 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 48 bundles hides, Abdool Russool Abadin; 5 bales cotton, B. I. S. Co.; 26 bundles hides, Goolam Russool Cachurboy; 170 pieces E. teeth, Momoonjee Khanbhoy; 25 bales skins, Cheenee Momed Meera Moideen Codir Ally & Co.; 100 bundle hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 30 cases gum, Ebram Hassona; 41 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Danjee; 8 cases mother of pearl shells, Sullamon Molladeena.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ellora (s), 1 bale cotton, Veerchund Currumchund.

FOR SUEZ.

Persia (s), 91 bags coffee, Lalloobhoy Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Barmah (s), 134 bales cotton, Soodatram Bhaya.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European houses yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A.P.
3,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.		4 6 6
500	" " "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.		5 0 0
500	" " "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.		4 15 0
650	" " "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.		4 15 0
800	" " "	45 " 39 " 9 lbs.		6 10 0
500	" " "	45 " 22 " 7 lbs.		5 1 0
500	" " Cambries	50 " 24 " 5¼ lbs.		3 13 0
300	" Turkey Red G. Prints	" 28 "		7 6 6
75,000	" Grey Goods			0 8 ⅞
1,000	bales " "			0 8 13/16
300	pieces White Jaconet	40 " 20 "		1 14 6
300	" " "	40 " 20 "		2 2 6
300	" " "	40 " 20 "		2 6 0
200	" " "	40 " 20 "		2 10 0

COTTON.

75 candies	New Dholle a (ready)	Rs. 220
75 "	" " "	" 215

YARNS.

1,300 lbs.	Yellow, No. 40	Rs. 14¾
200 "	Red Imperial No. 40	" 15¾

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—22ND JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 22nd July, noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 13 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd July, 9-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st July, 2-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd July, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 13 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 22nd July, 5-30 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd July is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 17	0 9
" Galle	1 message in 1	1 17
" Kurrachee	4 35	0 17
" Madras	2 29	0 3

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather raining, wind west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·900, rainfall 1 inch 57 cents.

CARWAR, 22nd July, 5-15 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·86, rainfall 2 inches 6 cents.

MANGALORE, 22nd July, 5-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind southwest, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inch 35 cents.

VINGORLA, 22nd July, 6-6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest strong, thermometer 82, rainfall 1 inch 77 cents.

TUTICORIN, 22nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind moderate westerly, thermometer 92, barometer 29·725.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 22.

Cox, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, to Umballa.

Mangles, Lieutenant, 29th Hussars, to appear before a medical board, from Umballa.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 22.

MacLeod, Colonel, Supt. Army Clothing, on duty, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	July 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Aug. 15	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	July 27	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	Aug. 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Monday		Oct.	7
Friday	July 26	"	21
"	Aug. 2	"	28
"	" 9	Nov.	4
"	" 16	"	12
"	" 23	"	11
"	" 30	"	28
"	Sept. 6	Dec.	5
"	" 13	"	12
"	" 20	"	16
"	" 30	"	23
Monday	" 14	"	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 23th January 1872, and Ec atum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometime the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.	Supplemental Mails.
Friday Aug. 2	Friday Aug. 9
" 30	" Sept. 6
Monday Sept. 30	Monday Oct. 7
" Oct. 28	" Nov. 4
" Nov. 25	" Dec. 2
" Dec. 23	" " 33

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday July 24 Wednesday Aug. 7

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday July 31 Wednesday Aug. 14

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wardah, Kanasra, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

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BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The MATCH, SCOTLAND and IRELAND v. ENGLAND, will be PLAYED THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—July 20th, at No. 58, Malabar Hill, the wife of Leslie Crawford, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—July 21st, at Malabar Hill, Robert Wigram, infant son of R. L. Crawford, Esq., aged nine months.

HEATH—July 20th, at Surat, Madeline, the infant daughter of Lieutenant J. M. Heath, 30th Regiment N. I.

HARE—July 12th, at Asseerghur, Caroline Lavinia, the beloved wife of R. W. Hare, Staff Assistant Surgeon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—KILGOUR—July 17th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. James Williamson, M.A., James Anderson, of Calcutta and London, to Katherine Forbes, second daughter of Peter Wardlaw Kilgour, of Edinburgh and Calcutta.

BARROW—HUXHAM—July 15th, at St. Mary's Church, Calicut, by the Rev. Henry Pope, Cecil Montefre Barrow, B.A., Oxford, Head Master Government Provincial School, Calicut, to Amelia Margaret, youngest daughter of the late William Huxham, Esq.

CARROLL—PEACE—July 18th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Saint Thomas' Mount, by the Rev. John Dixon, Mr. George Thomas Carroll, Subordinate Medical Department, to Miss Margaret Peace, daughter of the late Store Sergeant Charles Peace.

DEATHS.

BIGNELL—July 12th, at Moultan, after a long illness, Mary, the relict of the late Captain W. E. P. Bignell, late 69th Bengal N.I., aged 53 years.

CHRISTIAN—July 15th, at Vepery, Madras, Mr. Michael Christian, late a Pensioner of the Madras Mint, aged 61 years 10 months and 16 days.

IRWIN—July 14th, at Cuttack, Cecil James, the infant son of Irwin, Esq., C.S.

MATHEWS—July 18th, at Agra, after a short illness, the dearly beloved infant son of Mrs. and Mr. Mathews, Army Commissariat Department, aged 6 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872.

THE abstract of the proceedings on the 4th July of the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations has just reached us. The portion of it which refers to the Christian Marriage Bill, or rather the Bill for regulating the Solemnization of Marriage among Christians, is the most important. The following clause has been withdrawn from the Bill—"No "European British subject, and no person do-"miciled in any country by the law of which "polygamy is prohibited, shall acquire a right to "practise polygamy by any change in his religious "belief." This has been done, probably on account of such scandalous recent cases as that of Mr. Green, the Moslemised barrister at Madras, and because it is thought advisable to consider how far the law, as it at present stands, is or is not competent to prevent such marriages; and because if it be found necessary to move in this matter, it seems desirable to arrange about it in a separate Act, as it only indirectly bears on the methods of the solemnization of marriage. We are sorry to observe Mr. Hobhouse take an illiberal view of an application, as he describes it, "from certain Ministers of Religion "(Marriage Registrars) who would be called in "England Dissenting Ministers, and who belong "to various communities," to be on the same footing (under a proper regulation) as Ministers of the Church of England, of the Church of Rome, and of the Church of Scotland in the matter of granting licences in the case of "minors marrying without proved consent." This matter, and the marriage law in general, have been satisfactorily arranged in Canada and Australia and other British colonies; and there is nothing in India to prevent a similar legal arrangement in this country, where there is really not even a legal establishment existent, but the sectarian love of pre-eminence which possesses some lofty spirits, strangers to genuine catholicity of Christian feeling, much gingerbread buttresses to the great Established Church of England can do no real good to that church, and are only calculated to provoke bad feeling against it in quarters which might otherwise be friendly. A very few Englishmen may deem it an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject to forbid European British subjects from changing, with their religion, their views, or rather their practice, in the matter of polygamy; but we apprehend that they are in a very small minority indeed. Even Captain Burton only asserts that polygamy is a step to civilization and allowable and useful in certain rather primitive states of society. It is curious that in England of late years, with the comparative decrease of marriage among the better classes, some respectable persons have commenced to argue, at least in private, that it might be well if polygamy were allowed and rich men, who have a fancy that way, permitted to provide for more wives than the law allows them at present. We have even heard this doctrine advanced by some of the stronger of the strong-minded ladies who adorn English society, but the form in which they usually put it was that such a liberty could not be worse than the present state of matters, and most people will be inclined to approve of the ordinance, as regards India, which requires us, having once been monamists, to be for ever monogamists.

AMONG the minor evils which afflict the railway traveller in this part of India, there is perhaps no one which so disturbs his soul as the difference between Madras time, according to which the railway runs, and Bombay time after which his watch may be supposed to be set. He gets accustomed to having the interior of his railway carriage adorned with huge masses of ferns which amateur botanists are bringing down from the hills to pine in Bombay, and by putting on an extra thick pair of boots he can manage with the streams of water which ooze across his carriage floor from unsightly packages containing blocks of ice. If he has the tastes of a *gourmet* he cannot complain either of the chops or the wines which are set before him at the wayside restaurants, seeing that the most liberal allowance is made for him in the matter of tiffin baskets; and a certain amusement, by speculating on their probable effects on his stomach in the case of an accident, may be derived from contemplating the boxes and portmanteaus which, in spite of Mr. Conder, and probably for half a century to come, will continue to find their way into our first-class carriages. But the trouble of Madras time is one which never ceases to perplex the man, and still more the woman, who travels much by railway in this Presidency. At first sight nothing looks simpler. We have only to subtract thirty from sixty, half-an-hour from an hour, and there we have it; but even the simple question as to whether the half hour is to be added or subtracted is apt to arise constantly in some minds, and, in some circumstances, may exercise almost any mind. The traveller has to be at Nassick station, say at 2-40 P.M., Madras time, and his host suggests to him that as Madras time is 30 minutes before Bombay, it will be quite in time for him to be at the station by 3-10. The fallacy of this statement might not appear at first sight to some persons, and it would require the traveller to be a Babbage in order to perceive that at a glance should he happen to be packing his portmanteau or studying the statistics of the *Indian Statesman*. Then there is always a doubt as to what time is marked on the railway clocks, and a double doubt as to whether we have set our watches according to the railway clocks or to Bombay time. But the great perplexity caused by this arrangement is that we are never certain as to what is the kind of time of the hour fixed in our minds for the departure of the train and for our own movements. Many people are puzzled to know how such a simple thing as the substraction of thirty minutes should puzzle them so much, and the above is the real cause of their perplexity. They look at a railway guide, note the hour for the departure of a train, mentally substract from it, or add to it, thirty minutes (let the learned reader say which he ought to do), and then, when the guide book is away, they cannot say for the world which of the times it is they have fixed in their mind as the hour for their departure. In addition to that perplexity there is all the complication as to their preliminary movements, as to when they are to rise and when their carriage is to be ordered. It is no wonder in these circumstances that we find people constantly missing trains, arriving at stations only to be told that "the next train left twenty minutes ago," and that some extra acute individuals, including Judges of the High Court, appear to adopt the plan of going down to the station at the earliest convenient hour, and waiting there until a train condescends to convey them away. It would be interesting to know what is the net amount of intellectual effort which is expended over India on the irritating questions raised by Madras time. Not this Presidency only is afflicted by it, for Calcutta, and all other railway stations, except of course that of the highly favoured Madras itself and a few about the same longitude, are afflicted by it. This suggests that there must be an enormous amount of mental labour expended on the problems raised by Madras time, and quite enough to settle the finances of India, to reduce the spelling of proper names to one system, to simplify the law, and to enable every Englishman in India to make himself a fair Sanscrit scholar. Unfortunately, our collective brains being so taxed by Madras time, there is no surplus intellectual energy left to deal with the question as to how the evil is to be remedied. The difference of time at various points of the English railway stations never exceeding a few minutes, the problem at home never assumes any practical importance. Greenwich time passes there without any inconvenience; and Greenwich time might just as well have been chosen for India as Madras time; in fact it would have been almost better, for the difference of five hours is so great that it would have prevented any confusion such as exists at present. On the continent of Europe, where trains now run from Paris to Constantinople, the difficulty is felt, and at the principal stations there are clocks which variously mark the local time, the Paris time, the Geneva time, and so forth. As a general rule, however, local time tables give local time, and certainly the traveller is not put to any personal trouble in the matter. The million heads are not required to do what ought to be the work of two or three.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Indian Daily News*, we are glad to see, thinks that "the *Bombay Gazette* has done nothing more than its simple duty in demanding that thoroughly trustworthy estimates—estimates of the perfect accuracy of which there can be no manner of doubt—should be placed before the public, before public funds are launched on a doubtful scheme." Our contemporary fears, however, that this opposition comes too late to be effectual, because "the formation of the Railway to Carwar has already been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India." The *News* has been misinformed. The sanction of the Secretary of State has not yet been given; and the recommendation of the Government of India has been virtually withdrawn, for some weeks ago Lord Northbrook called upon Mr. Halsey (Mr. Rivett-Carnac's *locum-tenens*), who travelled over the Dharwar and Canara collectorates last April, to submit a report on the probable traffic of the proposed line. This report, our Simla correspondent informs us, has been sent in, and is now, with other fresh evidence, under the consideration of the Governor General in Council. We await the result of this renewed inquiry with the utmost tranquillity. If the Government finds that there will be a sufficiency of traffic to make the railway pay, we hope it will at once publish the statistics on which it bases such an opinion. Meanwhile, we can afford to let the matter drop, and to refrain from noticing the arguments of writers in the *Times of India* who think the port of Carwar affords secure shelter for shipping, and is, in fact, in many respects, a better harbour than Bombay, because a steamer can call there once or twice a month without being lost.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, on the 4th instant, a bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse in order to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay over the province of Sind. Unfortunately these doubts have raised some practical questions exceedingly unpleasant to the parties most concer

THE TRIAL OF LIAKAT ALI.

(Special Report for the Bombay Gazette.)

In the Court of the Sessions Judge of the district of Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, ALLAHABAD, 18th July.

A. R. POLLOCK, Esq., C. S., Officiating Session Judge, Allahabad, presiding.

Prisoner.—Moolvi Liakat Ali, charged with being a leader in rebellion.

Assessors.—Luchmee Narain, Ajoodhin Parshad, and Ameer Dawood Khan.

For the Crown.—W. Jardine, Esq., Government Advocate, assisted by Major Parsons.

For the defence.—Luke Dillon, Esq., Pleader High Court, assisted by Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Pleader High Court, and Abdool Gunnee and Abdool Russack, Pleaders District Court, as well as Mahomed Ali, Mookteear.

Charge.—Moolvi Liakat Ali, son of Meer Ali, charged under section 2 of Act XI. of 1857 with being a leader in rebellion against Her Majesty's Government, as administered by the East India Company, in having on the 7th June of that year opposed Her Majesty's forces sent out from the fort of Allahabad for the restoration of order, &c.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, but begged to be allowed to explain under what circumstances he acted and to bring to the notice of the Court the character of his opposition. He was at the head of a force assembled in the Koordabad Serai and which went forward and attacked the troops sent from the Allahabad fort. He did not himself head the attack, but the force acted under his orders. When it was clear that the English rule had ceased in the land and that that of the Emperor of Dehli was restored, he was requested by numbers of people to head a party for the protection of the city, particularly against the disorders then arising from the unruly conduct of budmashes. In acceding to that invitation he made it a condition that all helpless Europeans, Hindustani converts to the Christian faith, servants of the late Government, and like persons, should be generously treated, and their lives and property be secured at the peril of the lives of those who acted in contravention of this principle. This arrangement being agreed to, he and his adherents girded their loins for the undertaking. He had jurisdiction from Maigao to Kamerbuttee. Of the lives saved under his orders he would instance the case of the Government burkandawze who was attacked by the budmashes. Hearing also that there were boats containing Europeans coming from Agra, he issued orders for their protection and for their being brought to him; further, he was on his way to see those orders carried out when the party was brought to him and was found to consist of a gentleman, a lady, and two missie babas. The gentleman was wounded by a sword-cut on the head. Prisoner ordered them to be cared for in the Koordabad serai. This party he left behind him there when obliged to fly before the troops from the fort, and this party eventually reached the fort in safety. Another European gentleman was saved by his people from the budmashes and was escorted safely to the water side and seen on board a steamer for Calcutta, which place he desired to reach. Another European (Lieutenant Cheek) was found wounded and lying in the fields—a Mahomedan gave him shelter, but the budmashes surrounded the house and would have destroyed both the European and his protector had it not been that prisoner despatched a force to the rescue, who brought the former on a charpoy to Koordabad accompanied by the Mussulman. Prisoner knows none of the names of those thus saved. The European last mentioned was very feeble, and, though able to speak, what he said was unintelligible. A number of Christians were also saved from violence. (In reply to a question he said he meant, by Christians, Hindustani converts. What other Christians were there?), not fewer than four of these. These continued in the city. The Europeans were left behind in the serai when the prisoners and some twenty or forty of his people fled from the British, and these Europeans eventually found their way to the fort. Prisoner was in hopes his good deeds in this respect would have gained for him consideration, but finding that, on the contrary, he was proscribed, he fled to Cawnpore, where he saved the life of a European lady. He does not know her name, nor did he ask it. The British were entrenched when he reached Cawnpore. He does not know how she was dressed, but he ordered her to be put in Hindustani dress and sent among the women in the garden—there was no bungalow in it—it was a native garden. She was there fifteen or sixteen days. When the Nana was defeated prisoner's party with the others fled, taking the mem saheb with them to the neighbourhood of Furruckabad. Of the serai where she and prisoner's party put up, before reaching Furruckabad, the sepoys came and took forcible possession—the prisoner escaped with the lady, but the exact mode in which the latter escaped the prisoner cannot now describe. The sepoys were against the prisoner on account of his humanity to the British at Allahabad. The mem passed as prisoner's sister. Approaching Furruckabad they descried two companies of Europeans with two guns at a distance of three or four koss. Prisoner and the mem were on horseback, and he then started her off with a man as escort, who also was on horseback, to see her to Allahabad, which place he afterwards heard, at Lucknow, that she had reached. It was not safe to travel to Allahabad in parties: owing to the disturbed state of the country it was not safe to send her to Cawnpore. She was a relative of Mr. Flouest's and was made over there. He never saw her escort again, and does not know if she is alive or dead.

By the Court—Eventually prisoner went in disguise a fakeer into the territories of the Nawab of Sucheen, near Bombay, and was there protected. He saved at least eight lives—the burkundaz and six Europeans at Allahabad, and the lady at Cawnpore, and yet does not know the names; has no chits to produce, and never sought the protection of any European in authority. He had become a fakeer, and it was inconsistent with his vow to seek any protection but that of God. The craving of human aid was attended with two dangers—one danger to life and the other injury to the faith. There was little hope of mercy on the one hand while contact with the component of the Courts of those in authority is in itself pollution. He meant that the habits of the Court officers, while engaged in their daily avocations, are unavoidably unclean.

Mrs. Bennett called and sworn.—Her name is Amy Bennett, present age 33. Her father, Captain Horn, commanded a vessel. Witness is now married. Remembers 1857. Was at Cawnpore in May 1857. Until a few months before she resided at Lucknow. Her stepfather (Cook) was a dák agent there. Reached Cawnpore long before the outbreak at Meerut. Went there with her family owing to ugly rumours prevalent at Lucknow, though there was then no outbreak upcountry. Went with others into the entrenchment at Cawnpore, though at the time there was no outbreak at that station. Remained in the entrenchment until the surrender by General Wheeler. Was with those who entered the boats provided for the refugees by the Nana. Was taken from aboard a boat by a native. The firing from the guns had not commenced when she left the boats. She was taken from the boat to the Moolvi. Believes the prisoner to be the Moolvi. He is an older man now and has gray hair. He was in a tent about half a mile from the river. Does not remember whether the tent was in a garden or not. Reached the Moolvi's tent between 9 and 10 A.M. Left the entrenchment at about 7 o'clock. No accident happened to her aboard the boat. She was forcibly taken thence and then to the Moolvi by a man who was quite a stranger. She was dressed in European costume. The road she was taken was a thoroughfare. She was seen by many people. A sowar took her. He was on horseback, she on foot. He asked the Moolvi what was to be done with her. The Moolvi offered her the choice of becoming a Mahomedan or forfeiting her life. She said she was willing to die. He ordered her to be taken away and fed. Does not think he wished to take her life. Was treated kindly and fed. Firing was going on on the bank of the river all this time. Knew what was going forward. They were firing on the boats when she was there. Cannot say how long she stayed at Cawnpore. Was taken away when the British forces came in. Thinks she was taken to Bithoor. Thinks the Nana was there: indeed he must have been, but did not see him. From Bithoor she went further up-country with the Moolvi and party. Remembers Futtehghur on her return, which return was caused by intelligence of the fall of Delhi. She generally put up in serais. Marched beyond Futtehghur, *en route* to Delhi, by the Grand Trunk Road, and not being able to proceed further, returned. Understood at Futtehghur, from the sowar, that she was to be blown away from a gun. The sowar arranged her escape from Futtehghur by stealth at night, but don't think he alone could have saved her. At Futtehghur the Moolvi was charged with having her in his keeping, against all Mahomedan law. Never saw the Moolvi again from the day he saved her at Cawnpore until she saw him in Court to-day. Though travelling together never saw the Moolvi more than once. He was greatly liked by the people and was accounted a good man. The murder of Europeans was all attributed to the Nana, and it was remarked generally by the people about that had the Moolvi ruled instead of the Nana there would have been no massacre, and it would be well for Europeans.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.—My step-father (Mr. Cook), my mother, and my five brothers and sister accompanied us to the boats. The eldest of these latter was a brother aged ten years—they were all small. We all walked from the entrenchment. We were separated. I, my two little sisters, a wet nurse, and my step-father were put in one boat. It was crowded, there were persons on board that I knew, but I cannot recall their names to mind. The firing on the boats had commenced before I was taken away. One soldier was wounded alongside of me. We had to wade through the water to get to the boats. The boat had not moved when I was captured. The sowar rode from the shore up to the side of the boat and asked me to go with him. He said "Come away"—I refused by waving of the hand, but a sepoy who was on board looting threw me into the water, when the sowar got hold of my hand and led me away, at the same time maintaining his position on horseback. He said nothing to me by the way, but took me to the Moolvi, who, being surrounded by numerous followers, appeared to be a man of position. There were no troops with him, but a lot of Mahomedans. It may be the tent was distant from the river half a mile or a mile or more. I was tired and not in the vein to calculate distances. The Moolvi's tent could not have been far from the ghat. It might, I think, have been in the direction of the entrenchment, but cannot say whether near the city or not, or in cantonments. She does not remember crossing any canal. Don't know that one existed then. Don't know, when she left the ghat, whether she went to the right, or to the left, or straightforward. From the tent she could hear the sound of voices from the boats. Walked the whole way, the sowar holding her hand all the while. He said nothing to her along the road. He was a cavalryman—named Ismail Khan. Amongst the Moolvi's followers there were others in the same white uniform. He took her direct to the Moolvi, who was sitting on a platform in the tent. He was the chief man there. The sowar asked the Moolvi if witness was to be kept or destroyed. The reply was—"Take her away and let her be fed—she can be brought before me again." He did not say where to take witness to. He sent no guard other than the sowar. When the Nana ordered the surrender of all Europeans in concealment, the sowar said to witness, that as long as the Moolvi lived she would not be surrendered to the Nana. On leaving the Moolvi the sowar rode, and, by his orders, she followed on foot. She was taken to a tent made with blankets, situated under a tree. She did not mark the distance between it and the Moolvi's tent—was too wearied and distressed to do so. She was alone in the tent. The sowar went away, leaving her for a time unguarded. Don't know where he went. She was dressed in native costume before reaching the Moolvi, having changed, on the road from the boats, in a little hut. Her own clothes were wet. Hindustani clothes were given to her by the sowar, who got off his horse to do so. She does not know where they came from. The hut was quite empty. She remained in the blanket tent till the British troops arrived at Cawnpore. She is not aware if any guard was placed over her. She was not tied. The sowar came to her once or twice a day, and very often a native woman, a convert, who eventually died of cholera. Does not know if there was a guard over her at night. She never left the tent, being warned by the sowar that if the Nana heard of her existence he would have her killed. She also heard a proclamation by beat of drum, that the lives would be forfeit of those who, having Christians in concealment, failed to surrender them. She remained at Cawnpore about ten days. The native convert girl brought witness' food often; after her death it was brought by the sowar only. It was on one of those occasions he spoke of the Moolvi as witness' guardian against the Nana. Towards evening one day the sowar came to witness and saying that it was necessary they should fly for their lives, the British troops having arrived, she was put by him on a separate horse which she rode astride on an English saddle; she was covered with a chadder with eye-holes, like a Mahomedan woman, and went on with the native army. Never saw the Moolvi or the Nana during this retreat, but heard they were both with the troops. She was in the sowar's charge and he always rode close to her. No one else came near her during the retreat, which lasted about a month in all, up to the return to Futtehghur. There was no fighting whatever on the road. After leaving Cawnpore she passed as a European Christian, but rode in the rear of the army all the way so as to avoid attracting attention. Does not know where they parted with the Nana after leaving Cawnpore, but he did not continue with them more than seven days. Many of the Moolvi's people knew witness as a European Christian, and all the circumstances connected with her rescue from the boats, but as there were many not in the secret whose suspicions it was necessary to allay, she rode astride as a Mussulmance. The sowar was always near her and guarded her at night, she being in a separate room in the serais, and he on guard at the door. He brought her food—no others appeared to relieve him even at night. No indignity of any sort was offered to her at any time. On reaching Futtehghur she heard that twenty-one Europeans were killed by the Nawab at that place shortly before; that he had determined on blowing her away from a gun—so the sowar said—and added that he was ordered to get her away. He had her put in a dooly secretly at night, and accompanied her alone, on horseback, by stages to Lucknow, but at starting did not say where he was going. They put up at serais on the road. She communicated with no one else *en route* to Lucknow. No one else approached her. He was her sole escort. She had no money. She travelled seemingly at the sowar's expense. They got into the city of Lucknow and she was placed in a native house by herself. The Residency, she was told, was still besieged by rebels. She was concealed in a native dress. The sowar lived in the house too. They lived in Lucknow several months, but on the relief of the Residency she was taken by the sowar to Ghoortanee, a village near Allahabad, one the other side of the Ganges, where the sowar had a house which she believed was his own. There were native women in it, but she does not know if they were of his family—they did not eat with her, believing she was a Christian. The sowar's conduct was uniformly kind. In his house she stayed a month or two. There was no rebellion or signs of rebellion in the neighbourhood. Her Majesty's proclamation had been made known before their arrival at Ghoortanee. At the time when the sowar set her at liberty, and she was enabled to reach Allahabad, she had been ten months in captivity. The sowar allowed a servant to escort her to Allahabad. She did not go to the factory, but to the house of her uncle, Mr. Flouest, who is now dead. She has not seen the sowar since.

By the Court.—On the way from the boats to the Moolvi they were frequently challenged, and the sowar's invariable reply was that he was taking witness to the Moolvi. Those who challenged were mostly Hindus, and seemed to be followers of the Nana.

Takkee Buccus, alias *Mahomed Takkee*, son of Mahomed Ameen, called and sworn. Age upwards of 50 years. Is a Zemindar of Chail, Nawabgunj and Seronj, Zilla Allahabad. Remembers 1857. Remembers the mutiny of the 6th N. I. at Allahabad in June of that year. [Apart from this witness's description of his own services in saving Conductor Hutchins and family, as well as Mrs. Boilard, on the occasion of the mutiny, for which he was rewarded, the only portion of his evidence referring to the prisoner was that relative to the saving of Lieut. Cheek.] Hearing that Mr. Cheek was lying wounded in the fields he sent men out and had him removed to his (witness) own house, but while witness was escorting the other refugees to the neighbourhood of the port (Cheek being too much hurt to accompany them) the budmashes of Kuttra and that locality came to the village, which is half-way between Kuttra and Paphamow, vowing vengeance against Cheek and against witness—Cheek, in endeavouring to escape these men, fell in with a party belonging to the Moolvi, who rescued him and conveyed him to Koordabad, whence he eventually reached the fort after the Moolvi's flight. Had it not been for this rescue by the Moolvi's people Cheek could have had no chance of escape with life from the budmashes.

This closed the proceedings of the first day, and owing to the absence of a material witness, Mrs. White, one of the daughters of the late Conductor Coleman, the further trial of the case was adjourned to Wednesday next, the 24th instant.

A STRANGE question was raised in Parliament on the 17th June, as to whether it were the case that a freemason was not bound to give up the name of a brother who had been guilty of an improper act. The Attorney General for Ireland replied, that there was no foundation whatever for this assumption, nor had he ever heard such a privilege claimed for the body. The case in point was, where a man had seen another man push a boy off a railway platform, and the boy had been killed by a train. The witness refused to give up the name of the man who gave the push, because he was a brother freemason. He was not pressed as there was no charge at the time laid against the man. The question however has attracted attention, and enquiries are being made in the matter.

THE PREVENTION OF STEEL RUST.—It has generally been supposed that the beautiful blue colour on portions of sword-blades, is a coloured enamel of some kind put upon the metal. This is a mistake. The blue colour is produced simply by subjecting the polished blade to a certain degree of heat, and then exposing it freely to the air. Various shades of colour are left upon the steel, according to the degree of heat applied. At 430° Fahrenheit, the colour is pale yellow; at 490° a dark straw colour; at 550° a dark purple; at 570°, a dark blue; and at 600°, a pale blue. The best way of applying the heat, is by laying the steel on an iron plate over a furnace. As soon as the shade of colour required appears on the steel, dip it in cold water, and the colour becomes permanent. The film on the steel is believed to be a combination of the oxygen of the air with carbon in the steel. "Two plates, the one colored, the other of the same steel polished, were exposed together for a month in the open air during a very rainy time, when it was found that the coloured plate was free from rust, while the polished one was entirely covered with it. Nothing could be more satisfactory in the way of proof, and any one can try the experiment with two old knife-blades.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH JUNE.

LAST Monday, favoured by glorious weather, such as cricketers and all the world beside love, the chosen elevens of the two Universities met to play their annual match. The Upper Ten Thousand and their friends mustered strong on Lord's ground to witness the thirty-eighth contest between the rival Blues. Round the entire circle of the arena were carriages, from the drag and its thousand guinea team, to the "one-horsed chay" closely packed, occupied by fair dames in all their Oaks and Ascot Cup-day bravery, whilst the gatekeepers took head money for the 12,000 spectators on foot who occupied the inner ring. The match proved, in many respects, one of the most extraordinary of the entire series of inter-University matches. So large an innings as 388 has never before been chronicled, and the only approach to Mr. Yardley's individual score of 130 was that gentleman's grand innings of 100 played in this identical match two years ago. But placing aside considerations of this sort, the result of the meeting of the two elevens was a genuine surprise, an easy victory for Oxford being universally and confidently looked for, though Cambridge claimed superiority in fielding. From first to last Cambridge was completely master of the situation. The Oxonians were sadly deficient in what was generally supposed to be their strongest point—bowling, for though Mr. Francis kept up his end well under very adverse circumstances, Mr. Butler was decidedley out of form, and Mr. Ridley, with his slows, could hardly be considered as an efficient change bowler. Bowler after bowler was changed, but heavy hits were the rule, and Cambridge scoring went on as merrily and rapidly as any Light Blue could wish. Mr. Yardley's innings was as nearly perfect as possible, and leaving Mr. W. G. Grace out of the question, it is but seldom in a first-class match that one sees a batsman so completely master of the bowler. The punishment he inflicted on all that was brought to bear against him was indeed wonderful, and the powers of driving and wrist playing have never been better exemplified. Mr. Longman, too, played an irreproachable innings in a beautifully finished style. I think without exception that he is the most graceful batsman that ever faced a bowler. Messrs. Tabor and Fryer showed excellent cricket, and the Dark Blues had a rare lot of leather-hunting. The Light Blues fielded very well, and with the ball Mr. Powys undeniably bore off the palm from both elevens. Rugby commenced to play Malborough at Lord's yesterday, and next week is fixed for the decision of the annual matches between the Gentlemen and Players, so that cricket in plenty is in store for us for some little time to come. The weather is anything but propitious.

The American press, while admitting the hollow defeat suffered by the Atalantas, denies that they in any way were a representative crew, and the *Turf Field and Farm* says, "When it comes to bragging, we believe now that we can raise an amateur crew in this country, by selecting men from the different clubs, who can give their best choice as good a warming as they gave the four ill-used Yankee boys on the 10th June." And sums up the matter of this race in a few words, according to English ideas, "We wer *Gut*-led "out of a few *Stone*-es weight, in consequence of which the competing crew proved too *Stout*, and their stroke being consequently very *Long*, our boys were not as *Close* as they might have been." How very funny. *The Spirit of the Times, the American Gentleman's Newspaper* as it professes to be, takes a more common-sense view of the matter, and, while calling on the oarsmen of England of any class or quality to reciprocate the good heart and courage of American rowers, and meet them in tournament on their own waters, says—"There was a manifest advantage to the finished oarsmen of the London Rowing Club in the size and weight of their men. Upon on average each of them was twenty pounds bigger and better than each of his adversaries. Now, it is all true that mere weight is of no use, and may be rather an encumbrance—you could put a crew of fat men in a boat, and with good practice they could not row four miles in an hour. But in those London Club men weight is not indicative of mere bulk, but a measure of size—of the strength and substance of the very best bone, sinew, and muscular power of men in the height of condition. A horse sixteen hands and two inches high is often not so good as one about a hand smaller, for his great size is often accompanied by some defects in form, internal weakness, or what is called lumber. But when you get a Harry Bassett or a Leamington sixteen hands two inches high, with no defect of form, all the internal organs sound and good, and no lumber, you may safely say here is the master, other things being equal, of any little horse in the world." This is John Scott's sound theory that "a good big one is better than a good little one any day," and if the writer in the *Spirit of the Times* had given the London crew some credit for their vast superiority in the actual use of the oar, he would have arrived at a very just finding. Whilst mentioning Harry Bassett, I observe that on the 6th inst., at the American Jockey Club spring meeting, this horse, a four-year old, ran his two miles and a quarter, going quite within himself all the way, and carrying 108 lbs. in 4-18½, but in 1868, a five-year old Local won the same race—the Westchester Cup—carrying 114 lbs. in 4-3. Harry Bassett, carrying 108 lbs., again distanced his competitor in a two mile heat race in 3 39. The Americans are wild about this colt, and describe him as a "perfect workman and steals along like a red fox, just as his mighty and immortal sire (Lexington) did before him." They regret there has been no international match between him, Sterling, Favonius, and Hannah over the Goodwood Cup course. Should he visit these shores, no doubt Mr. G. Payne will match Musket against him over any distance they like, when I can promise "the horse of the period" a journey such as he little dreams of. This time does not come near that of Buckstone and Tim Whiffler in the Ascot Cup.

It is a matter for regret that a turned loose four-year old with only 6 stone 12 lbs. on his back should have won the Northumberland Plate, and that a good horse like Don Carlos, with the steadier of 9 stone 8 lbs. on his back, should have finished second. The course was knee-deep in mud, and in consequence the race was run at a wretched pace, no less than 4 minutes 25½ seconds being occupied in traversing the two miles. In the race Spennithorne made nearly all the running, and won by a length. My selection, Strasburg, who has grown into a really very nice horse, and at his exercise moved over the course in grand style, was never really dangerous, and Don Carlos was outpaced all the way, though at last he managed to struggle into second place. The only animal who fairly ran up to Spennithorne was Derwent, the grey, but he was easily shaken off. Though a local horse, the winner's victory was anything but a popular one, the *pitmen* going entirely for the "spots" and the yellow jackets. These North country men are staunch to Lord Zetland and Mr. Merry. The horses whose victories would have best pleased the public were unfortunately not placed. Lord Zetland has always been a good supporter of Newcastle, and the public have invariably been able to back his horses and have a gallop for their money. Mr. Merry has been extremely unfortunate in his endeavours to win the Northumberland Plate, but the defeat of Strasburg was scarcely such a better pill to swallow as when Primate, who was backed at 6 to 4, was overthrown. King Cole was over-trained, and competent judges say he was "cherry ripe" three weeks ago and had gone stale. I hear that Mr. Studd has cast a longing covetous eye on Don Carlos, and that two years ago he bid 1,000 guineas for the horse, believing that he will make a first-class steeple chaser. Timbrel, a very moderate filly from Russley, had no great difficulty in beating Marshal Bazaine in the Corporation Plate, and in spite of the way the Marshal was cracked up before the Derby, it must now be patent that he could not have won that race with 6 stone on his back. At Stockbridge, that Danebury preserve, John Day only managed to win one race, viz. the Bibury Stakes with Ruffi, no great performance, considering that Savoir Faire was giving him 26 lbs. The Scurry Welter fell to Lord Aylesford's Morfioi, and his Lordship was equally fortunate with Hermitage in the £50 Plate. Beautiful weather and one of the largest and most brilliant meets of the season were fitting accessories to the concluding day of the International reunion at the Hurlingham Park Club grounds, Fulham. The Prince of Wales was present in the morning, hurried off to the Levee, and returned post haste immediately his Court duties were over. The prize offered by the Club was a magnificent antique silver cup valued at 130 guineas, and to this was added a sweepstakes of £3 each at five birds. No less than seventy-seven entered for this competition, and although the foreign division did not show up in such numbers as was expected, still the *Cercle des Patineurs* was well represented by Count E. de Lambertye, Prince Poniatowski, Counts Montesque de Galyo, and others. At the end of the fifth round Mr. T. G. Simpson, Lord Churston, Mr. M. Graham, Captain Rayner, Mr. R. Herbert, Mr. H. Lovett, Mr. A. Robertson, and Sir Charles Mordaunt had killed all their birds, and thus tied for the cup and £140. In shooting off Mr. Simpson won at the third round, and Lord Churston obtained the second award of £60, Mr. M. Graham getting the third prize of £31. The foreigners were nowhere, Lan within a couple of hundred yards of Hurlingham, where the firing goes on all day long, and it is a wonder to me where all the blue rocks come from. Pigeon pie is no longer a dainty dish at Fulham, where cartloads of birds can be purchased at fivepence each. From Newmarket I hear that Favonius has done very little work since his defeats at Ascot, but there is nothing wrong with him, and although it has been written that he was short of work when sent to the royal meeting, there is not an atom of truth in the statement. Over two miles of ground I am satisfied that for speed and stamina combined Favonius is a really grand horse, but over half a mile further he found more than his match in Henry, and in the three mile race Musket wore him down by dint of sheer stamina. Sterling has immense speed for a mile, and in my opinion his want of staying power has been abundantly proved. Oxford, his sire, gets more stock possessed of speed than any horse at the stud, but we have yet to look for the animal sprung from his loins which can live with the best horses out over two miles at weight for age.

A movement is on foot for inviting good marksmen from the United States to cross the Atlantic and try their skill against us at Wimbledon. Earl Ducie, as Chairman of the National Rifle Association, has been in communication with General Schenck on the subject, and the probability is that there will be another of those friendly competitions which have been so frequent of late, and in which our friends and relations must admit the old country has shown no signs of effeteness. The *New York World* makes the suggestion that the value of the Indirect Claims should be the prize shot for, and further thinks that a few diplomatists might advantageously stand as targets. Perhaps in these contests a merely nominal prize is the best, and, as for the suggested targets, I suppose the only difficulty would be to find a full-sized man among the members of the profession. But then arises this other point with regard to this prize. We have lost sight of these Indirect Claims for some days, and, by the time that the Wimbledon contest begins, they may have probably vanished altogether, consigned to the depths of Geneva's waters.

Saturday was an important day at Shoeburyness. Two novel experiments were made, one ending in utter failure, the other proving a marked success. A new rocket torpedo was tried, the invention of a naval engineer. The special feature of this torpedo was that it was to be fired under water from a ten inch gun, and was propelled by the fire of four rockets, the gas from which was to escape in such a manner as to give a rotatory motion to the torpedo under water. It cannot be said that the spectators, valorous as they no doubt were, were at all lacking in discretion when this machine was fired. They sheltered themselves as best they could under gun carriages, and awaited the result with some apprehension. The torpedo was fired by electricity, there was alarming evidence of submarine commotion, and suddenly one of the rockets burst from the water and rose in the air, where it hovered above the heads of a group of those present, and finally with an angry scream buried itself in the beach. It had been followed by one of its brethren, which merrily but dangerously acted the part of flying fish. What became of the rest did not appear. The experiment which was to determine "range and accuracy of direction" was not repeated. In the other experiment the Woolwich Infant was fired with 110 lbs. of powder and a shell weighing 700 lbs., with a bursting charge of 9 lbs., at a range of 70 yards against a target far stronger than anything hitherto set up. The target consisted of four inches of iron plating followed by an air space, then an 8-inch plate, then 6 inches of the best Moulmein teak, followed by 5 inches more of solid iron backed by 6 inches more teak, and, finally, a skin of iron an inch and a half thick. Against this mass of wood and metal the Infant delivered its first blow, breaking up the 4-inch plate, and thrusting the whole target, foundations and all, nearly four inches backward. Assuredly this was the hardest blow ever delivered, a regular "knock-downer." It was followed by a second. This bolt struck right in the centre of the target, and cleaving its way right through 18½ inches of iron and the 12 inches of teak, came tearing out at the back, its chilled head breaking up into a deadly shower of iron splinters. No ship possesses sides so strong as this target, and never before was so much ruin effected by two shots. So far the problem is settled, and the victory lies with the guns. We have a gun which at close quarters can sink at one shot a stronger ship than any that has yet been built, and we have stronger ships of war than any other nation. For the present we might be content to rest satisfied.

Mr. Tegetmeir, as the champion of carrier pigeons, has managed to score one against the electric telegraph in the matter of the great pigeon race to Brussels on Thursday last. At noon on that day seventy-two birds were thrown up at the Crystal Palace, and Mr. Tegetmeir at once telegraphed to Brussels announcing their departure. The first birds arrived at Brussels at 5-28 P.M., and the telegram not till two minutes later. Again, a pigeon post in Ceylon is about to be re-established, because the electric telegraph does not work so well; and it is pleaded that we in England are neglecting a very valuable agency in not following the example of the Prussians, who have lately established pigeon posts in Metz and other fortified towns. The case in favour of the pigeons is weakened by making it depend on their successful rivalry with the electric telegraph. No doubt the patient cultivation of *voyageur* pigeons might be made very useful, but at present we are engaged upon reforms in the particular mode of slaughtering "blue rocks" at Hurlingham. With so many military posts not in communication one with the other by means of the electric telegraph, these pigeon posts are certain to be of great use in India, and your Government should turn its serious attention to the matter. The events of 1857 must remind us of the immense use this description of letter carrier might be to you.

The House of Lords has adjourned the case of Mordaunt *vs.* Moncrieff *sine die*. Canon Kingsley succeeds to the editorship of *Good Words*, made vacant by the death of the estimable Dr. Norman Macleod. Pauline Lucca leaves us for America to sing on precisely the same terms as those accepted by Nilsson during her recent tour, and Patti is engaged for four months this winter, one at Moscow and three at St. Petersburg, on the terms of 200,000 francs for two performances each week. A stipulation is also made that for every representation she may consent to give at Moscow, beyond the eight agreed on, she shall receive 8,000 francs. Mdlle. Nilsson is to be married next month at St. George's, Hanover Square. Mr. Chatterton has sold his thirty-nine years' lease of time-honored Sadlers Wells to the Victoria Palace Company, who propose reconstructing the old building and converting it into a handsome theatre, which is to be opened just before Christmas. The National Music Meetings at the Crystal Palace commence on Thursday next, with competition between soprano and tenor solo singers. Eighteen designs have been sent in for the Challenge Prize, which is to be a work of art valued at £1,000. Sir Digby Wyatt and Professor Poynter, A.R.A., will examine the designs and make the selection. The Varietes Theatre closes at the end of the present month, and the company returns to France. A new theatre, the "Imperial," is being built at Newington Causeway, and is to be ready for opening by the winter. Captain Croft, who has been for some time under arrest for having shot at Captain Vernon while under the influence of *delirium tremens*, has been allowed to send in his papers. The claimant and Mr. Onslow, M.P., are still starring it in the provinces, and get people to listen to their rubbish at 2s. 6d. a head. At Southsea the other day they collected eight hundred half crowns for the defence fund. London is brim full and shows no signs of thinning: it is wallowing in money.

BOMBAY.

LOCUSTS AT KAIRA.—We learn that locusts have made their appearance at Kaira.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The fall of rain registered at Surat up till 18th inst. amounted to 8 inches and 57 cents.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-seven European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT SURAT.—We see that nearly Rs. 7,000 have been collected at Surat for the building of a new High School at that place.

THE Catholic Orphanages gratefully acknowledge the receipt from Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, Knight, C.S.I., of rupees one thousand through Dr. Dallas.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—A number of natives have been arrested at the Punch Mahals with counterfeit coins and the instruments for making them in their possession.

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* gives out that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, intends shortly to proceed to England on furlough.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Gopal Abajee, a cart driver, was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for torturing his bullocks in a public place.

HEAVY RAIN AT WUDWAN.—We learn that there was a heavy fall of rain at Wudwan on Sunday, the 14th inst., so much so that the railway line had sustained some damage in consequence.

THE FOOTBALL CLUB.—Need we remind our readers that the "international" match is advertised to come off to night? We hope the weather will be fine; there can be no doubt that the play will be.

INQUEST.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the Common Jail on the body of a convict named Chundoo Govind. The jury found that the man's death was caused by disease of the heart.

NOTED THIEF.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Govind Balloo, a notorious character, to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a bullock, the property of one Luxmon Booderdas.

THEFT.—In the Fort Police Court one Pascol Seekur was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a lamp belonging to the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

WE understand that the collections in the Girgaum Mission Church on Sunday, the 14th instant, on behalf of the refuge established by the Bombay City Mission for destitute European and Eurasian children, amounted to Rs. 323.

THE MURDER OF TWO BANIAN BROTHERS AT KAIRA.—We mentioned the other day the murder of two Banian brothers at Kaira. We now learn that the culprits concerned have been committed to the Sessions Court at that station.

CHEATING.—A Mussulman named Mannojee Ismaeljee yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant against one Abdoolally Currimbhoy, whom he charged with cheating, in respect of six gold bangles, valued at Rs. 200.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo girl named Suckoo, about eleven years old, whilst passing a municipal cart on Saturday, got her leg broken in consequence of one of the wheels suddenly coming off and falling upon her. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

AN ACTION ON A REDRAFT.—Yesterday at the Small Causes Court, before the First Judge, Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. obtained a verdict against Hajee Suliamon Issa for Rs. 874, being the amount of a redraft against 81 bales of cotton per steamer Atalanta.

POLICE DETECTIVES ON THE BARODA RAILWAY.—A Surat paper states that the Police Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has engaged the services of some European detectives to make private enquiries on the line from Bombay to Ahmedabad.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—On Sunday Dr. Howlett, Coroner, held an inquest at Naigaum touching the death of a man named Luxmon Jya. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased whilst delirious from fever committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 20th July, was 44 feet 3 tenths; the total rain fall up to same date being 40 inches 47 cents; on the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet 4 tenths, and the total rain fall 20 inches 81 cents.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Tardeo concerning the death of one Pandoo Dhackoo, a labourer employed in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills. The jury decided that the man met with his death by his having been accidentally drowned in a tank.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Dhunjee Dwarkadass lane, touching the death of a girl named Dewcoover, aged about nine years. It appears that the unfortunate girl fell over a window of a third storey house and fractured her skull. She died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There all 257 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 33 were under sentences from the High Court, 190 from the Magistrates of Police, 30 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 161 were natives, and the remaining 96 were Europeans.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Saturday at Trimbuck Purushram Street concerning the death of James Kidd, a European pensioner, who was found lying dead on the verandah of a house the same morning. The jury found that the man's death was caused by apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month Mr. Spencer, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of in all 682 cases. In 632 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 27 for defendants, and nonsuits were entered in 23 of the cases. There were in all 57 professional cases during the month. In 26 of the cases attorneys were engaged, and in 55 pleaders.

ALLEGED ENTERPRISE OF MESSRS. W. NICOL & CO. IN BARODA.—The *Akhbari Soudagar* states—"A correspondent from Baroda informs us that a partner of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., a karbharee of theirs, and Mr. Kessowjee Naik have been to Baroda. They intend, after getting permission of H. H. Mulharao, to start a spinning and weaving company in a cotton-producing district of Baroda."

CAPTURE OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Haib Abdoola was charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, Acting Superintendent of Police, with keeping a common gaming house in 1st Coomarwara, and ten others with being found gaming therein with dice and money. They were all convicted; one was fined Rs. 10, three in the sum of seven rupees each, and the rest in the sum of five rupees each.

FALL OF A HOUSE AT COOMBARWARA.—LOSS OF ONE LIFE.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the house No. 13, situated in 1st Coombarwara Street, fell in, and three natives were buried in the debris. By the exertions of the police and some of the neighbouring people two of the men were extricated alive. When the third person, a boy of about twelve years of age, named Fureed Mohideen, was extricated, he was found dead. An inquest was held on the body the same evening by Dr. Hewlett, and after the evidence of one man, who identified the body, the enquiry was adjourned till Thursday next.

HIGH COURT.—23RD JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

201-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Hurgopal Premsookdass v. Jaikisson Bhugwanram—H. E. Hope.

243-72—In person—Edulje Manockjee v. Thucker Premjee Bhajoo—No appearance.

313-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Tookaram Heerjee Varadi v. Tookaram Vittoojee Yavali and another—No appearance.

316-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—William Ramsden Price and others v. Kirpal Juiraz—No appearance.

CLAIM FOR

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE ravages of cholera among the boys of St. Peter's College, Agra, have been followed by an outbreak of measles among the girls of the convent adjoining that institution.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Allahabad paper says that the Sub-Judge of Mirzapore has been suspended from duty by the Judge, pending an enquiry into some charges made against him in a letter sent direct to the High Court.

ROBBERY OF A MAIL BAG.—Lutchmon Pershad Kayeth, late mail guard of 3rd section, Bengal, having been convicted by the Session Judge of Allahabad of having on 29th June opened a mail bag for Benares and stolen a registered letter value of Rs. 1,500 for Jancenull and Khanchund, has been punished to nine years' rigorous imprisonment with hard labour.

DENGUE FEVER AT MADRAS.—On Thursday last 22 persons suffering from dengue fever were admitted into the General Hospital, and 10 similar cases were received in the Native Infirmary at Black Town.—*Madras Times*, July 20.

THE TRIPUTTY HILL AFFAIR.—In our narrative of the Triputty Hill affair in yesterday's paper one circumstance is omitted that is necessary for a proper understanding of the case, and although we believe we mentioned it in our first account of the affair, it may be better to repeat it. It was *after dark*—namely, at eight o'clock in the evening—when the prisoners broke from their escort, and plunged into the tank in which the bodies were afterwards found.—*Ibid.*

THE WYNAAD COFFEE CROP.—A Wynaad correspondent writes to the *South of India Observer*:—Taken as a whole, we fear, the coming coffee crops will scarcely realize the bumper over expected. A few estates in Wynaad, which were fortunate to get the early shower to bring forward a large April blossom appear to be the exception to the general rule. During the early part of last year, and especially during the months of June and July, the rainfall was excessive, but this year the early showers throughout Wynaad and Coorg appear to have been unusually deficient. This, however, it appears has not affected the highly cultivated estates so much as the ones lacking this advantage.

WHEREAS the work of reviewing the proceedings of Settlement Officers in the districts of Umritsur, Gurdeaspore, Sealkote, Lahore, Gujranwala, Gujrat and Kaugra, having reference to the record of the rights of tenants, which was instituted under the directions contained in Punjab Government Notifications, in the Revenue Department, No. 912, dated the 4th December 1868, and No. 1194, dated the 4th October 1869, has been completed, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the powers of a Court of final appeal, which were vested in the Financial Commissioner by the aforesaid Government Notifications in regard to cases relating to the status of tenants in the above-mentioned districts, shall cease from this date, except with respect to any appeals in such cases which are pending in the Court of the Financial Commissioner on the date of this notification.

THE HOOGLY TRADING BRIDGE.—Andrew Handyside and Co., engineers, of Derby and London, have received from the India Government the order for the superstructure of the pontoon bridge over the Hoogly at Calcutta. There are two bowstring spans of 180ft., and other spans of 100ft, and 80ft., making up the total length of 1,528ft. The total weight of iron is 872 tons. The contract for the pontoons was let some months ago. Mr. Leslie, of 8, Victoria-chambers, Westminster, is the engineer.—*Engineer.*

THE PENALTY FOR DIGGING A KUTCHA WELL.—Recent decisions in the High Court at Allahabad having considerably modified the former ruling of that Court that a ryot might be evicted for digging a kutcha well, without the consent of the landlord, the Board of Revenue have published in the local Gazette an extract from the latest judgment for the information of the revenue authorities. This judgment concludes as follows:—"We therefore hold that forfeiture is not to be deemed the invariable penalty for breach of contract occasioned by the construction of a well. When such a forfeiture is claimed, and the right to claim it is proved, the Court should consider whether an adequate remedy cannot be secured to the landlord, without depriving the tenant of his whole interest in the holding; and if it finds that such a remedy can be given, and that the tenant has not deliberately invaded his landlord's rights, but admitting his own position as tenant, has acted in what he believed to be the exercise of a right, or in the honest belief that his act would not meet with objection on the part of the landlord, it should refuse to oust the tenant, and leave the landlord to seek a remedy which would be more proportionate to the injury he has sustained, and amply relieve him from its effects."—*Ibid.*

DACOITY.—On the 11th instant a serious dacoity took place at a village called Bamangachee, about a couple of miles north of Howrah. The thieves succeeded in carrying away gold and silver ornaments, together with some loose cash, to the amount of rupees two hundred. There were seven men concerned, two of whom have been arrested by the native inspector, who has succeeded in recovering a portion of the plundered property. The names of the remaining five culprits have also been discovered by the inspector. The owner of the property had his right hand severely wounded by a blow from a *lattee*.—*Englishman.*

PROPOSED ACADEMY OF LITERATURE FOR BENGAL.—Mr. J. Beames, C.S., Balasore, who is so well known for his researches in the vernacular languages of India, has written an interesting pamphlet, entitled "Suggestions for the Formation of an Academy of Literature for Bengal," in which he urges on the Bengalis the foundation of an Academy which should undertake the task of consolidating the national speech. After describing the gradual development of the modern languages of Europe, he says: "That the language of Bengal requires consolidating and defining, will not be questioned. On the one hand limits must be set to the practice of introducing Sanskrit words wholesale, and on the other it is necessary to restrict the use of local, vulgar, and provincial terms. The Academies of Europe have generally consisted of about forty members; but having regard to the larger area and greater number of dialects which the Bengal Academy will have to deal with, it would be advisable that it should consist of not less than a hundred members. The chief seat of the Academy would necessarily be the capital of the province, and at least forty of the academicians should be residents thereof, the remaining sixty being chosen from men of learning of all parts of Bengal. The resident members are advised to adopt the practice of the old Florentines, who used to meet in the gardens of some suburban villa. At such meetings the preparation of a dictionary would be the chief business, and the Academy must decide how the compilation is to be carried out. Gentlemen willing to aid in the formation of the Academy are requested to address themselves to Mr. Beames, or to Babu Jagadisbnath Raj, Balasore.—*Ibid.*

WITCHCRAFT IN VIZAGAPATAM.—From a part of the Vizagapatam hill-tracts, we get a curious story of witchcraft which was very nearly leading to a serious disturbance among the Khond tribes. It appears that a woman named Kommali and another woman had a dispute three years ago about some mango trees. Kommali's antagonist died shortly afterwards, and it being discovered on burning the body that a portion of mango which had stuck in the throat of the deceased remained unconsumed, while all the rest was insinerated, Kommali was there and then declared to be a witch. Considerable odium accordingly arose against her, and she was compelled to go and live in another village. This, however, was not the only instance of her supernatural powers. In the early part of the present year a man was sent to her house to ask for food. The unfortunate amateur beggar died shortly afterwards, and here of course was proof positive that his death had been compassed by Kommali's incantations. Down came a band of some 400 Borrudi Khonds to demand from Kommali's husband either goudi (i. e., life for life) or his household gods. Kommali's husband, like sensible man, did not seem inclined to part with either, and appealed to the police. In the meantime he Khonds, knowing probably that the cattle were more valuable than the life of the witch's husband, elected the former. They were not long, however, in the enjoyment of their spoil, for the police and the Assistant Agent were soon on the spot, and not only insisted on the restoration of the cattle, but obtained an expression of regret from the Khonds for what had occurred. Thus ends the witchcraft story, which only goes to prove the truth of the old proverb, that when there is a row among men, even in Khond-land, a woman is sure to be at the bottom of it.—*Madras Mail.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand London.

BOMBAY IN THE MONSOON WEATHER.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

15TH JULY 1872.

THE rain it raineth every day; but although we have had no real break so far, there are days which are more dismally unpleasant than others. Saturday, for instance, was terrible. The wind came in fierce squalls and wrangled with the trees in spite and rage, and did its worst to vex the peaceably-disposed harbour sea; flowerpots lay down in rows, their draggled contents all pointing one way; the grass was full of peepul leaves swirling about in a mock autumnal dance; the rain drops come inquisitively tapping at doors and windows through the widest verandahs and round corners into places which in any sane weather are sheltered nooks; cloth ceilings overhead throbbed and grumbled awhile, and then let go with a crack as when a sail is blown out of the bolt-ropes, shedding dust and plaster on your head, and then hanging down like a cobweb-hung banner in a draughty church. All day long the roar of the wind and the rattle of the rain were in our weary ears; it was dark and gloomy, and the odours of mildew and damp fustiness vexed our noses, and yet, strange to say, crime is not greatly on the increase; but few people accept the challenge nature flaunts in our faces on these detestable days to do some desperate deed—to get drunk, commit half the crimes in the Statute Book, go mad, cure our day and die—to be comfortably out of so dreary blank, and uninteresting a world. They talk about the wickedness of miserable sinners. Upon my word I think miserable sinners are wonderfully good and patient to bear the tortures the high gods inflict upon them so uncomplainingly. People can't come to see you, you can't go to see other people. After your work there is no change, no diversion—the demon of monotony has you in his grip, and pounds away all the spring and elasticity in your nature. You see the world at clubland at the Apollo bunder, where I often fancy the assemblage of carriages full of folk but a civilized way of doing the daily look-out to sea that Enoch Arden, Robinson Crusoe and other forlorn exiles wistfully performed, looking westward for the deliverance that was so slow in coming. Then the rain comes and the crowd of carriages wedges itself into the shed, and there are, I confess, more cheerful and inspiriting sights. It is rather a pity the Apollo bunder is the only point available along the foreshore for a sight of our really beautiful harbour. I sometimes think you up-country people must miss the seas sadly, and sigh with great longing for a breath of the pure, untainted air that blows from its vast surface. Our harbour is now brimming with heaving masses of water moving in ordered unrest, urged onward by the unseen hand of the steady sou'-west wind, and swollen in volume by the rushing earthstained streams pouring down from the land. And, greyly monotonous as the scene may appear at times, the clouds shifting over the sun produce many changes in the light and colour that fall on the lowlying town along the shore, on the shipping, the hills and the wide expanse of wan water. There are times when the sky is a dense, deep, indigo blue, and the grey sea is almost yellow by contrast, and every bit of colour among the shipping stands out clearly and distinct, and the distant shores, with their bold outlines and garniture of palm trees, seem to have come a league or two nearer; when a small buoy half-a-mile off is a striking object, and you wonder whether a distant boat being rowed ashore will have reached the pier before the outburst of storm, for which all the madid air is waiting, shall wipe out the picture as a wet sponge wipes out the writing on a slate. As the heavy, rain-laden squalls sweep up the harbour, ship after ship disappears as behind a veil, and you cannot see a cable's length on any side, while all the rigging is as full of sound as the strings of a harp swept by a furious hand. I was dining once aboard a ship in Bombay harbour in weather like this with captain Tackleboogie, when to one furious gust and mighty roar succeeded a crash as if a forest tree had fallen. The Captain said "thunder!" and his knife remained pointing into his open mouth like a guide-post down a dark turning, when the chief officer, cased in shining water proof, appeared with an armful of shivered timbers:—"Mizen-to'gallant struck by lightning, sir, and carried away over the side, all but this, sir." "And a good a spar as ever was stepped!—Glass of wine Mr. Bobstay?" And yet the early part of that afternoon had been like the best English April weather, with a stiff breeze, that had enabled Tackleboogie to show me at what a rate his pet boat could walk away under sail, the sun occasionally piercing a rent in the ragged drapery of cloud to fling down here and there a sheet of golden sheen, on which the ships stood like black flies. A day when the torrid curse that too often broods over us was revoked, and the firmament, dimpling with pleasant weather and cool air, forbore its wonted wrathful glare.

The practice of quoting a favourite author in your daily talk is a dagerous one. The great poem of *Jabberwocky*, though it may be a cool appropriation from the German, as a writer in *Macmillan* tries to demonstrate, is particularly insidious, as the nonsense words are so delightfully suggestive. I have just heard of a young gentleman who, in church at an up country station, taking his usual hearty and vigorous part in the responses, startled the clergymen who had just prayed to be endued with righteousness, by the response—"and make thy chosen people chortle!" I trust this will be a warning alike to churchgoers and to those highly appreciative people who are prone to overdo their admiration of a good thing.

ENGLISH LADIES IN INDIA.

(Bombay Guardian.)

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Dnyan Prakash* thus criticizes the privileges of English ladies as compared with the habits of natives:—

"Among the defects of their society, I reckon the respect, almost divine, paid to the ladies. The ladies are thus made goddesses—more to be adored than to minister for the good of the family. The English lady, or in general the European lady, is not a helpmate of her husband, as she ought to be. The native lady manages and superintends the household affairs. The English lady requires a train of servants to attend her. The native lady is satisfied with one, or two at the most, to do the household duties. The English lady is the cause of the ruinous extravagance to be met with in English families. And the worst thing is that the husband dare not say a word against it. I do not wish to keep our ladies in ignorance—no! by no means! But I say, Give them a proper education—one that will fit them to perform the part assigned to them."

There is too much truth in this representation of the English lady, especially as regards the English lady in India. There are Christian wives to whom the instructions of inspired apostles are of more account than the teachings of modern society; wives who think more of their duties than of their rights; true helpmeets, walking hand in hand with their husbands; and such are to be found in this country, though not numerously. The ordinary English husband is largely responsible for what the ordinary English lady is; he married her more for the sake of society than for the sake of domestic felicity; he sought a woman that society would admire, and who would help to give him influence; this is his idea of a helpmeet; and this is what he has found, perhaps.

THE SUBALTERN'S COMPLAINT.

I went to mess the other night,
We kept it up till morning light,
I tottered homeward somewhat tight;
Oh Dengue!

I woke with throbbing, aching brow,
I felt I really don't know how,
And I was quite convinced that now
I'd Dengue.

I had a fearful, racking pain,
And that of which I most complain—
A swollen eye, bewildered brain;
Oh Dengue!

I wandered listless to parade,
When there, an awful mess I made;
Ashamed, I to the Colonel said
"I've Dengue."

"Dengue be d—d," the Colonel cried,
Yet though my very best I tried,
I felt it couldn't be denied
I'd Dengue.

My breakfast then I tried to eat,
With heavy heart I took my seat;
I couldn't bear the sight of meat
Through Dengue.

The Doctor came, to him I cry,
"Oh! Doctor, I'm about to die,
I feel so queer, so sick, for I
Have Dengue."

The Doctor viewed me up and down,
From front to back, from foot to crown,
And then he answered with a frown,
"You, Dengue?

"You must be careful when you dine,
You've drunk a great deal too much wine,
You're sick of course, but not a sign
Of Dengue."

—*Pioneer.*

WHEN Handel once undertook, in a crowded church, to play the dismissal on a fine organ there, the whole congregation became so entranced with delight that not an individual could stir till the usual organist came impatiently forward and took his seat, saying, in a tone of acknowledged superiority, "You cannot dismiss a congregation. See how soon I can disperse them!"

A NEWLY-invented swindle is being worked at Liverpool. An individual, representing himself as belonging to the Excise, calls upon the owners of dogs, and demands to see their licenses. The document in one which is not always at hand; so that the chances are that the "officer" is left alone whilst it is being hunted. He improves the shining moments by appropriating any portable valuables that may be about, or in making a mental sketch of the premises for future noctural operations.

A GENTLEMAN of indolent habits made a business of visiting his friends extensively. He was once cordially received by a Quaker, who treated his visitor with great attention and politeness for several days. At last he said: "My friend, I am afraid thee will never visit me again." "Oh yes, I shall," said the visitor; "I have enjoyed my visit very much; I shall certainly come again." "Nay," said the Quaker, "I think thee will not visit me again." "What makes you think I shall not come again?" asked the visitor. "If thee does never leave," said the Quaker, "how canst thee come again?"

EASTERN TRADE BILL OF LADING.

THE following is the Report of the Committee of Underwriters on this subject:—

A Committee of Steamship Owners trading to the East and another Committee of Merchants shipping goods by their steamers, having agreed to a new Bill of Lading, and this document having been by the Merchants' Committee submitted to Underwriters, with a request that its terms should be recognised by them upon the Policy of Insurance, a meeting of Underwriters was held at Lloyd's, on Wednesday, 21st February last, when the following resolution was passed:—That this meeting having considered the Eastern Trade Bill of Lading, and a proposal from a Committee of Merchant Shippers to attach it to, or to import certain of its conditions into, the Marine Policy of Insurance, hereby nominates the following gentlemen a Committee to consider this proposal, and to ascertain, as far as may be, its precise bearing on the position of the Underwriters, and, if need be, to take the opinion of counsel thereon, and to report thereon generally to a further meeting of Underwriters to be summoned by them for that purpose.

The Committee have now to present the following report:—

Immediately on their appointment they placed themselves in communication with the Committee of Merchants above referred to, and it was agreed that the several exemptions from liability on the part of the shipowner, contained in the new Bill of Lading, should be by each Committee carefully considered in detail, with a view, in the first place, to as certain precisely the wishes of the merchant, and then to consider the expediency and the method of complying with those wishes on the part of the Underwriters. This was done, and several conferences took peace beetween the two Committees; and the result is shortly expressed in the following memorandum:—The exemptions in the Bill of Lading referred to are found to be 34 in number, and may, for the present purpose, be divided into six classes, which it is agreed shall be distinguished by the letters A, B, C, D, E, and F. The following is a complete list of the exemptions, in which each is thus assigned to its own clas:—

A 1.—The act of God.
A 2.—The Queen's enemies.
A 3.—Pirates.
A 4.—Robbers by land or sea.
A 5.—Restraint of princes, rulers, or people.
A 6.—Loss or damage from machinery.
A 7.— " " boilers or steam.
A 8.— " " explosion.
A 9.— " " heat.
A 10.— " " fire on board, in hulk or craft, or on shore
A 11.—Jettison.
A 12.—Barratry.
B 13—Any act, neglect, or default whatsoever, of Pilot, Master, or Crew, in the management or navigation of the ship.

A 14—And all and every the dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and canals, and of navigations of whatever nature or kind are excepted.

E 15.—The ship is not liable for insufficient packing, or reasonable wear and tear of packages.

E 16.—For inaccuracies, obliteration, or absence of marks, numbers, address, or description of goods shipped.

D 17.—Leakage.
D 18.—Breakage.
D 19.—Loss or damage by dust from coaling on the voyage.
D 20.—Sweat.
D 21.—Rust.
D 22.—Decay.

E 23.—Fines and expenses, and losses by detention of ship or cargo, caused by incorrect marking, or by incomplete or incorrect description of contents or weisght, or of any other particulars required by the authorities at the port of discharge, upon either the packages or Bills of Lading, shall be borne by the owners of the goods.

A 24.—The steamer, while detained at any port for the purpose of coaling, is at liberty to discharge and receive goods and passengers.

D 25.—The owners of this steamer will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or precious metals, or beyond the amount of £100 for any one package, unless the Bills of Lading are signed for such goods, and the value declared therein.

E 26.—If medicinal fluids or any other goods of an inflammable, damaging, or dangerous nature, are shipped without being previously declared and arranged for, they are liable, upon discovery, to be thrown overboard, and the loss will fall upon the shippers or owners of such fluids or goods.

C 27.—The goods are to be discharged from the ship as soon as public intimation is given that she is ready to unload, and if not thereupon removed without delay by the consignee, the Master or Agent is to be at liberty to land the same, or, if necessary, to discharge into bulk, lazaretto, or hired lighters, at the risk and expense of the owners of the goods.

F 28.—In case of quarantine, the goods may be discharged into quarantine depot, hulk, or other vessel, as required for the ship's despatch, quarantine expences upon the goods, of whatever nature or kind, shall be borne by the owners of the goods.

F 29.—In case of the blockade or interdict of the port of discharge, or if the entering of or discharging in the port shall be considered by the Master unsafe, by reason of war or disturbances, the Master may land the goods at the nearest safe and convenient port, at the expense and risk of the owners of the goods; and the ship's responsibility shall cease when the goods are so discharged into proper and safe keeping, the Master giving immediate notice of the same to the consignees of the goods, so far as they can be ascertained.

E 30.—The Master or Agent shall have a lien on the goods for payments made or liabilities incurred in respect of any charges stipulated herein, to be borne by the owners of the goods.

F 31.—In case any part of the within goods cannot be found during the ship's stay at the part of destination, they are, when found, to be sent back by first steamer at the ship's risk and expense, and subject to any proved claim for loss of market.

E 32.—The ship shall not be liable for incorrect delivery, unless each package shall have been distinctly marked by the shippers before shipment, with the name of the port of destination.

F 33.—If prevented from discharging by weather, the goods may be taken on to the next convenient port for transhipment to their destination, at the expense of the vessel, but at the risk of the merchant.

A 34.—The goods to be transhipped at the expense of the vessel, but at the risk of the merchant, into a steamer bound to ——

1. It is submitted that those marked A are covered by the ordinary form of the Policy, and so far as the loss shall be traceable to a peril of the sea, the only exception being of fire after the discharge of the goods, either on shore or into hulk, or other like place of deposit.

2. That those marked B are also so covered, excepting that (B 13) the word "management" it is agreed cannot properly be construed to include stowage.

3. That those marked C are also so covered, but it is agreed that the liability of the Underwriter shall cease on the discharge of the goods from the ship, either on shore or into any place of deposit afloat.

4. That those marked D shall be borne by the shipper, unless they shall be incurred under a sea peril insured against. It is agreed, however, that any mere enhancement of a sea damage covered by the Policy, which may be traceable to coal dust (D 19), shall be borne by the Underwriters.

5. That those marked E shall be taken by the shipper in all cases, excepting (E 16) obliteration by a peril insured against.

6. And that those marked F shall be provided for by a special clause to be attached to the Policy.

The risks which the Merchants' Committee seek to have covered by the Policy being thus clearly distinguished, the labours of your Committee were directed to the framing of a clause adopted to afford the required security as to those brought within class F. For this purpose the following clause has been agreed upon, and is approved by the Merchants' Committee:—

"The goods hereby insured being shipped under the Eastern Trade Bill of Lading No. , it is agreed that the terms of this Policy shall apply to the following sea-perils therein referred to, in addition to such risks as are already hereby covered:—

"1. All deviation of voyage provided for in the said Bill of Lading, with any risk of land carriage incidental to the voyage.

"2. Sailing with or without Pilots, and any act, neglect, or default whatsoever of Pilots, Master, or Crew, in the management or navigation of the ship, improper stowage excepted.

"3. All risks attending the goods by reason of their discharge into, retention at, and delivery from any quarantine depot, afloat or ashore.

"4. In case of the goods being carried on to more distant port through stress of weather, or because they cannot be found, the Marine risk of the additional voyage, as well as of the return voyage to their destined port, the assured agreeing to pay for such extra risk such premium as may be agreed upon."

The proviso that in the event of the voyage described in the Policy being materially extended, an additional premium (to be agreed upon) shall be paid for the additional risk, has not obtained the support of Mr. Leathley and Mr. Natusch—two of your Committee—who consider this recommendation as objectionable on various grounds, and that the question of additional premium, whether there should be any at all, and, if any, under what conditions payable, is not within the province of this Committee to report upon, but is a matter for the exclusive consideration of the Underwriter in each instance. It is to be observed, however, that the words objected to are so placed that they can readily be expunged without affecting in any degree the rest of the clause; that they only secure due consideration of the matter; and that, in view of the probability of the Steam Trade in the East, in the future, being largely extended, it is desirable, to provide for a contingency which, if not very material now, may become one of considerable importance. On those grounds the other members of your Committee have voted for the clause as it stands.

Your Committee now (with the exception above stated) recommend the proposed clause for general adoption, as a mode of settling, with satisfaction to all parties concerned the matters referred to your Committee.—F. B. B. Natusch, Alfred Tozer, C. Leathley, John S. Mackintosh, J. T. Danson.

PICKING FROM PUNCH,

JUNE 29.

SPREADING.

THIS morning, at a quarter past two, Mr. Frederick Larker, junior, on arriving at the family residence, found that the long threatened "lock-out" had taken place.

CASTRO'S FRIENDS.

A company calling itself the "Astra Dramatic Club" advertises a performance in aid of what they are pleased to term the "Tichborne Defence Fund," under the distinguished patronage of an "M.P." and an "M.D.," and we sincerely trust that the Hall, where they performed, was "M.T." Should, however, their success encourage another attempt in this cause, a charming programme might be selected out of the following pieces:—

The Ticket-of-Leave Man and *The Beggar's Opera.*
The Liar and *An Appeal to the Public.*
Fraud and its Victims.
London Assurance.
Humbug.

And after any one, or two, of these pieces, the whole to conclude with the old Lyceum Drama of

A Day of Reckoning.

"MEN (AND WOMEN) SHOULD 'NOT' BE WHAT THEY SEEM."

Some people have a way of appearing as if they were carrying on a desperate flirtation, when they are in reality doing nothing of the kind. For instance:—

What they seem to say.

Mr. Jenkins—"If the devotion of a life, Miss Perkins—"

Miss Perkins—"Ah! Would that I had known of this before!"

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Tomkins—"Fly, O fly with me, Miss Wilkins!"

Miss Wilkins—"Spare me, O spare me, Mr. Tomkins!"

What they are really saying.

Mr. Jenkins—"Some people can't bear a cat in the room. My grandmother couldn't."

Miss Perkins—"Well, my aunt Dorothy would turn faint at the sight of strawberries!"

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Tomkins—"You'd hardly think it, but from Moses and Son's to the Marble Arch is exactly one mile, Miss Wilkins."

Miss Wilkins—"No! Really?"

PREFACE,

(*Punch.*)

"GENTLEMEN Arbitrators, I salute you in the concrete," said Mr. Punch, walking up to the table of the Hall of Congress at Geneva. "I also salute you specially. Count Sclopis, *una voce poco fa*; M. Staempfli, my merry Swiss boy, *point d'argent, point de Suisse*; Baron Itajuba, I hope your *sangre azul* is cool this hot weather."

"Really, Mr. Punch," said the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn——

"And really, my dear Sir Alexander," was Mr. Punch's lightning-like repartee. "How are you? and Davis, my Bancroft, how are you? Have you seen Mrs Bancroft in *Caste*? Capital, isn't she? And now to business, and after that we'll go for a row on the lake, my Allobroges. Know they settled here, Davist?"

"I know several things," said Mr. Davis, "and one is that you have no business in this chamber."

"*Rem acu tetigisti*, my occidental. My visit is strictly on pleasure. And I reckon to have the pleasure of sticking these here negotiations in a greased groove before I quit."

"Porter!" exclaimed the Count Sclopis, angrily.

"Not a drop, I thank you," said Mr. Punch, smiling. "We should not get it good here. A bottle of seltzer, if you please, with a slight dash of the liquid named after yonder lake, but unsweetened."

His exquisite good-temper—he associates with Granville and Disraeli—was too much for the dignitaries. They all shook hands with him, said he was welcome, and begged that he would go away until dinner time.

"Not a bit of it, my Beamish boys," said Mr. Punch. "I am going to earn that dinner."

"But, dear Mr. Punch," pleaded Mr. Davis, "we can't admit another British Representative, especially so omnipotent a one as yourself."

"You are polite, and I'm cosmopolite, my dear Davis. *Non ubi nascor, sed ubi pascor*, and being asked to an international repast I shall behave internationally."

"You will have to let him speak," laughed Baron Itajuba.

"You open your mouth to drop Brazilian diamonds, my Baron."

"*He'd better remain, for I don't think he'n go*," gaily carolled the Chief Justice, with a reminiscence of a burlesque written at a time when burlesques were comic.

"*Take your brief, and beabour away*," sang the merry Swiss boy.

"Come, Mr. Punch," said the Count, "you and I have a common Italian ancestry. Do us credit."

"*Con rispetto partando*, Count, you ought not to doubt that I shall. Arbitrators! Have you all read Rabelais?"

"There's a question!" shouted everybody, indignantly.

"Have five great nations sent clowns to represent them?"

"I will soon see about that," said Mr. Punch. "When the good Pantagruel was asked to decide a most tangled, knotty, and vast law-suit, over which a hundred lawyers had wrangled and fatten ed for years, what was his first order? Nay, answer me not in words, but let me take my cocking thought, and see whether you know Rabelais."

As with one impulse all sprang up, delight in each face. Secretaries and porters were summoned, and every scrap of paper, from the smallest note to the most gigantic case was removed into the court-yard. In five minutes all the painted glass in the window s was richly illuminated, and the flames roared like Vesuvius.

"In these circumstances," said Mr. Punch, "and as thinking of the 'frozen Caucasus' will not enable one to bear-roastine, M. the Count, you might order me some ice."

"Icebergs to Mr. Punch till further notice," said the magnificent Italian, in a style worthy of Cosmo himself.

"You *have* studied Rabelais," said Mr. Punch, when the fire had subsided, "and I am sure that you will continue to be guided by his wisdom. Do you accept my sentence, in this Anglo-American business, as final. No 'understandings,' mind. Swear it, with good mouth-filling oaths."

They all sent out fervent voices, but Mr. Davis (who has had the advantage of knowing Mr. Greeley) discharged a kuss so terrific that it tore all the other sounds to tatters.

"Hear, and record the oath, immoral Gods!" exclaimed Mr. Punch, in a manner like that of John Kemble, only superior in impressiveness. "And now I shall give you a judgment like that of the good Pantagruel. Stenographers!"

Then said Pantagruel-Punch, "and the pauses amid his speech were more awful than the sound:"

"Not having read one word of the cackle just combusted, and knowing and caring nothing about the matter in question, I hereby give sentence that England shall pay to America, on the first of April last, nineteen thousand bottles of hay with a needle in each. Shall, on the very first Sunday in the middle of the week, further pay to America eleven millions of pigs in pokes; and finally, and without fail, shall, in the next Greek Kalends, remit to Washington two billions of bottles of smoke, and one thousand casks of the best pickled Australian moonshine, deodorised and aerated.

"But seeing that America, in her turn, has reparation to make, I hereby give sentence that she shall send to England, on the day of the election of the first Coloured President, twelve thousand barrels of the best pearl-oysters, the pearls to be set with emeralds and rubies. Shall, on the day of celebration of the utter and entire extinction of bunkum, further pay to England eighty thousand barrels of Columbian hail, and as many birds o' freedom, potted with truffles; and lastly, shall, on the recognition of the independence of Mormonism, remit to London a hundred boxes of the letters of which the United States have robbed the Queen's English; a thousand of the ropes which ought to have been used in accelerating the quietude of Fenianism, and finally, and without fail, shall pay 30 per cent. on the profits of 'annexed' English literature.

"And this I give for final judgment and decree indissoluble."

Everybody remained wrapt in speechless admiration at the ineffable wisdom of Pantagruel-Punch, who had thus settled the American Question. But what a shout went up to the Empyrean when he gently added:—

"To enable you to interpret this sentence aright, I present you with my

"SIXTY-SECOND VOLUME."

PAPER WHEELS.—The latest novelty from the United States is paper cab-wheels. The tire is of steel, and when turned up ready for the filling it is made taper inside, so that the inside diameter on the flange is half an inch smaller than on the other. The body of the wheel is a paper block made of strawboard cut into circles, 30 inches in diameter, pasted together with ordinary paste, and consolidated under an hydraulic pressure of about 300 tons. This block, after being slowly dried for nearly two weeks in a dry house, is turned and fitted in a common pattern lathe.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Caucasus, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, and BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treasher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Pharmacies in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 18th July 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.	
Do do 12 do do 5	"

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG | SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at